in the clothing industry amounted, in spite of poverty and bad housing, to only 15-9 per cent of all deaths: whereas with the non-Jews in the same occupation it was 32 per cent; and that also in other branches of industry its incidence was smaller with Jewish than non-Jewish workers.

Kshberg thinks that this greater power of resistance is due to the fact that tuberculosis is predominantly an urban disease, and that two thousand years of town life has by selection produced a higher resistance among the Jews.[1]

With regard to deaths from cancer with Jews and non-Jews, data are available for Warsaw, Lodz, Budapest, Vienna, and New York for the years 1921-1925.[2] Cancer is almost always a disease of the more advanced age, and as the percentage of children among the Jews is smaller, the incidence of cancer must naturally be greater. A comparison of the same age-groups with Jews and non-Jews in these towns shows that cancer of the uterus is rarer with the Jews, while in Eastern Europe other forms of cancer are equally frequent with Jews and non-Jews, and in New York are even more frequent with the Jews. It is possible that the difference is due to differences in the mode of living—e.g. the greater consumption of meat by the Jews. Here, too, racial peculiarities must not be excluded off-hand, though both Koralnik[3] and Sourasky[4] ascribe the smaller

incidence of cancer among the Jews to social causes only.

(6) SUICIDES

Suicide, the refuge of the'mentally unstable, was in the past practically unknown among the Jews, but of recent

[1] See *Die Rassenmerkmale der Juden,* p. 135 (Munich., 1913).

[8] For details see my book, *Soziologie der Juden,* vol. i. p. 269 and ff. (Berlin, 1930).

[8] *Op. tit.*

[4] *Studies in the New York Jewish Population* (p. 31), publisjied, by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research (New York, 1928).